

Maryland Water Service, Inc. Highland Estates Water System

PWS ID: MD0010049

Annual Water Quality Report 2020

Message from Bryce Mendenhall, President

Dear Maryland Water Service, Inc. Customers,

I am pleased to share your Annual Water Quality Report for 2020. This report is designed to inform you of the quality of water we delivered to you over the past year. As your community water utility, we fully appreciate our role in the local community. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. This report includes information to keep you informed of what's working and where we continue to work hard to deliver safe, reliable, and cost-effective service.

We are proud to share this report which is based on water quality testing through December 2020. We continually strive to supply water that meets or exceeds all federal and state water quality regulations.

Our dedicated team of local water quality experts works every day to ensure that you, our customer, are our top priority and that we are providing the highest quality service – now and in the years to come.

Best regards,



Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

COVID-19 Response

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the virus that causes COVID-19 has not been detected in drinking water. Conventional water treatment methods that use disinfection, such as those provided by Maryland Water Service, Inc., should remove or inactivate the virus that causes COVID-19 as they do for other pathogens.

Based on current evidence, the risk to water supplies remains low. Customers can continue using and drinking tap water as usual.

The EPA also encourages the public to help keep household plumbing and our nation's water infrastructure operating properly by only flushing toilet paper. Disinfecting or other sanitary wipes, including those labeled as "flushable" and other non-toilet paper items, should NOT be flushed in toilet. For more information, visit the CDC at <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/php/water.html> and EPA at <https://www.epa.gov/coronavirus/coronavirus-and-drinking-water-and-wastewater>.

Source of Drinking Water

We purchase your water from the City of Cumberland. Their water source is treated surface water obtained from the Lake Koon and Gordon reservoirs (surface water) located in the Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County Pennsylvania. The primary tributaries supplying water to the reservoirs are Evitts Creek, Growden Run, Oster Run, as well as several unnamed tributaries.

How is Water Treated?

Surface water treatment plants are designed to take a raw water source of variable quality and produce consistent high quality drinking water. Multiple treatment processes are provided in series and each process represents a barrier to prevent the passage of particulate matter, cysts and other microbial contaminants. The Water Treatment Facility utilizes barriers which include clarification, filtration, and disinfection.

Source Water Assessment (SWA)

In accordance with the Drinking Water Act Amendments, Maryland Department of the Environment and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection has prepared a Source Water Assessment Plan for the Evitts Creek Watershed. The Plan(s) evaluate the existing land use and water quality conditions, describes potential contamination threats as well as providing background to support ongoing efforts to protect the watershed through the Evitts Creek Steering Committee.

The source for City of Cumberland's water supply is Lake Koon and Lake Gordon in which the watershed area consists of mixed land use with the majority consisting of forested land. The SWA area for the City of Cumberland's watershed was delineated using U.S. EPA approved methods specifically designed for each source. Potential sources of contamination within the assessment area were identified based on site visits, database reviews, and land use maps. Watershed information and water quality data were also reviewed. Figures showing land use and potential contaminant sources within the SWA area and aerial photographs of the watershed locations are enclosed in the full (SWA) report. The susceptibility analysis of the City of Cumberland's water supply was based on the review of the water quality data, potential sources of contamination, and other factors. At the time the report was compiled, it was determined that the City of Cumberland's water supply is susceptible to contamination by microbiological contaminants, protozoa, viruses, disinfection byproducts, and turbidity, but not susceptible to volatile organic compounds (VOCs), synthetic organic compounds (SOCs), radionuclides, and other regulated inorganic compounds (IOCs).

If you would like to review the report or have any other questions or concerns regarding it please call our office at (844) 310-6660 or you can contact the City of Cumberland – Environmental Technician at (301) 759-6604 for additional information regarding the water quality results in this report. This information is also available at the City of Cumberland's web site at www.ci.cumberland.md.us.

Other water distribution systems in your area include the LaVale Sanitary Commission (301) 729-1638 and Allegany County Sanitary Districts at (301) 777-5942.

EPA Wants You To Know

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- A. **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- B. **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- C. **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- D. **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- E. **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

What measures are in place to ensure water is safe to drink?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Special notice from EPA for the elderly, infants, cancer patients and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Information Concerning Lead in Water

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials

and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Maryland Water Service, Inc. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water that remains stationary within your home plumbing for extended periods of time can leach lead out of pipes joined with lead-containing solder as well as brass fixtures or galvanized pipes. Flushing fixtures has been found to be an effective means of reducing lead levels. The flushing process could take from 30 seconds to 2 minutes or longer until it becomes cold or reaches a steady temperature. Faucets, fittings, and valves, including those advertised as "lead-free," may contribute lead to drinking water. Consumers should be aware of this when choosing fixtures and take appropriate precautions. Visit the NSF Web site at www.nsf.org to learn more about lead-containing plumbing fixtures.

Drain Disposal Information

Sewer overflows and backups can cause health hazards, damage home interiors, and threaten the environment. A common cause is sewer pipes blocked by grease, which gets into the sewer from household drains. Grease sticks to the insides of pipes. Over time, the grease can build up and block the entire pipe. Help solve the grease problem by keeping this material out of the sewer system in the first place:

- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets. Scrape grease into a can or trash.
- Put strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps / solids for disposal.

Prescription Medication and Hazardous Waste

Household products such as paints, cleaners, oils, and pesticides, are considered to be household hazardous waste. Prescription and over-the-counter drugs poured down the sink or flushed down the toilet can pass through the wastewater treatment system and enter rivers and lakes (or leach into the ground and seep into groundwater in a septic system). Follow the directions for proper disposal procedures. **Do not flush hazardous waste or prescription and over-the-counter drugs down the toilet or drain.** They may flow downstream to serve as sources for community drinking water supplies. Many communities offer a variety of options for conveniently and safely managing these items. For more information, visit the EPA website at: www.epa.gov/hw/household-hazardous-waste-hhw.

The Safe Drinking Water Act was passed in 1974 due to congressional concerns about organic chemical contaminants in drinking water and the inefficient manner by which states supervised and monitored drinking water supplies. Congress' aim was to assure that all citizens served by public water systems would be provided high quality water. As a result, the EPA set enforceable standards for health-related drinking water contaminants. The Act also established programs to protect underground sources of drinking water from contamination.

Understanding This Report In order to help you understand this report, we want you to understand a few terms and abbreviations that are contained in it.

Action level (AL)	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Action level goal (ALG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.
Compliance Level (CL)	Is the value used to determine compliance with MCL or TT. The CL for contaminants can be a maximum test value, an average, or meeting a condition for a certain percentage of the time.
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency.
Intestinal Parasites	Microorganisms like Cryptosporidium and Giardia lamblia can cause gastrointestinal illness (e.g., diarrhea, vomiting, cramps). In 2004, two samples of untreated river water showed the presence of Giardia lamblia and Cryptosporidium. None were found in the treated drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The "goal" is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Not applicable (N/A)	Not applicable.
Not Detected (ND)	Analysis or test results indicate the constituent is not detectable at minimum reporting limit.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)	One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l)	One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)	A measure of radioactivity in the water.
Running Annual Average (RAA)	Calculated running annual average of all contaminant levels detected.
Standard units (S.U.)	Is a measurement of that particular regulated contaminant
Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)	A measure of water clarity. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person
Treatment Technique (TT)	A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Help Protect our Resources

Help put a stop to the more than **1 trillion gallons of water lost annually** nationwide due to household leaks. These easy to fix leaks waste the average family the amount of water used to fill a backyard swimming pool each year. Plumbing leaks can run up your family's water bill an extra 10 percent or more, but chasing down these water and money wasting culprits is as easy as 1—2—3. Simply check, twist, and replace your way to fewer leaks and more water savings:

- ⇒ **Check** for silent leaks in the toilet with a few drops of food coloring in the tank, and check your sprinkler system for winter damage.
- ⇒ **Twist** faucet valves; tighten pipe connections; and secure your hose to the spigot. For additional savings, twist a WaterSense labeled aerator onto each bathroom faucet to save water without noticing a difference in flow. They can save a household more than 500 gallons each year—equivalent to the amount water used to shower 180 times!
- ⇒ **Replace** old plumbing fixtures and irrigation controllers that are wasting water with WaterSense labeled models that are independently certified to use 20 percent less water and perform well.

For more information visit www.epa.gov/watersense

We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Monitoring Your Water

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables below lists all the drinking water contaminants that were **detected** in the last round of sampling for each particular contaminant group. The presence of contaminants does **not** necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. **Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in the table is from testing done January 1 through December 31, 2020.** The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, maybe more than one year old.

MCLs are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated contaminants, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Water Quality Test Results - Highland Estates Distribution System

Disinfection By-Product Contaminants

Contaminant (units)	Sample Date	MCL/ MRDL Violation Y/N	Your Water	Range Low High	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM (ppb) [Total Trihalomethanes]	2020	N	50	49.8-49.8	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAA5 (ppb) [Total Haloacetic Acids]	2020	N	35.8	35.8-35.8	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (ppm)	2020	N	1.8–1.9	1.8- 1.9	MRDLG =4	MRDL =4	Water additive used to control microbes

PFAS Testing

Maryland Water Service, Inc. continues efforts to conduct statewide drinking water testing for Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS). These man-made compounds are used in the manufacturing of products resistant to water, grease or stains including firefighting foams, cleaners, cosmetics, paints, adhesives and insecticides. PFAS can migrate into the soil, water, and air and is likely present in the blood of humans and animals all over the world. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a health advisory level at 70 parts per trillion.

Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) were tested during 2020 with no detection. No detection means the constituent is not detectable at the minimum reporting limit. 2.0 ng/L is the minimum level the lab is reporting a detection for these parameters. Nanograms per liter (ng/L) equals Parts per trillion (ppt) – One part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000,000.

For more information visit <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>.

Maryland Water Service, Inc. is committed to providing safe, reliable, and cost-effective drinking water services to all of our customers.

If You Have Questions Or Want To Get Involved

Maryland Water Service, Inc. does not currently hold regular public meetings. Should the Utility hold a public meeting, you will be notified through the mail or public notice. Please call customer service at (844) 310-6660.

Violations

In 2020, Maryland Water Service, Inc. performed all required monitoring for contaminants and did not exceed any allowable levels of these contaminants. In addition, we received **no violations** from MDE and PDE and was in compliance with applicable testing and reporting requirements.

**Visit us online at www.uiwater.com/maryland to view the Water Quality Report.
Also visit our website for water conservation tips and other educational material.**

To access your utility account anytime, anywhere, please register for our customer portal & download MyUtilityConnect at <https://connect.myutility.us/connect/>



City of Cumberland 2020 Water Quality Data Chart
Maryland Public Water Service # 0010008 / Pennsylvania Public Water Service Identification # 4050028
Data for both MD and PA water distribution systems unless otherwise noted.

Water Treatment Facility (Point of Entry)

Regulated Parameters	Units	Results	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Typical Sources of Contaminant
Turbidity (max)	NTU	0.08	0.02 - 0.08	N/A	1.0	No	Soil run-off. Turbidity is a measurement of cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles and is monitored as an indicator of water quality and effectiveness of filtration
Turbidity Samples <0.3	%	100	100	N/A	<95	No	
Barium	ppm	0.0382	0.0382	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (avg)	ppm	0.5	0.52 - 0.52	4	4*	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha (2015)	pCi/L	2.96	2.96	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Total Organic Carbon	N/A	TT	1.95 - 2.39	N/A	TT**	No	Naturally occurring in the environment

*PA DEP maximum contaminant level for Fluoride is 2 ppm

**Total Organic Carbon Treatment Technique (TT) compliance was achieved through a waiver obtained from Maryland Department of the Environment and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. As per CFR 141.135(a)(2) an alternative Step 2 TOC removal requirement was provided in consistency with all other National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.

Maryland Distribution System

Chloramines (as Chlorine)	ppm	1.8	1.7 - 1.8	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (2020)	ppm	0.155	<0.0125 - 0.254	1.3	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2020)	ppb	0.772	<0.5 - 54.3	0	15	No	
Total Trihalomethanes (LRAA)	ppb	34	19 - 47	NA	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (LRAA)	ppb	31	13 - 44	NA	60	No	
Total Coliform Bacteria	count	0	0	0	>1	No	Naturally present in the environment

Pennsylvania Distribution System

Chloramines (Chlorine)	ppm	2.6	2.4 - 3.0	4	4	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Copper (2019)	ppm	0.0552	<0.005 - 0.355	1.3	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (2019)	ppb	<5.00	<0.5 - <5.00	0	15	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	44	44	NA	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	35	35	NA	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Coliform Bacteria	count	0	0	0	>1	No	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Parameters - Maryland & Pennsylvania

Sodium	ppm	7.21	7.21	N/A	N/A	No	Naturally occurring in environment
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Source Water Supply (Lake Gordon)

<i>E. Coli</i> (avg) 2018	mpn	88.3	<1.0-1986	0	N/A	No	Human and animal fecal waste
<i>Cryptosporidium</i> (avg) 2018	oocysts /L	0.042	0-0.5	0	N/A	No	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (Maryland Distribution System)

Monochloroacetic Acid	ppb	3.71	ND - 3.71	N/A	N/A	No	https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fourth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule
Monobromoacetic Acid	ppb	3.01	ND - 3.01	N/A	N/A	No	
Dichloroacetic Acid	ppb	24.8	15.2 - 24.8	N/A	N/A	No	
Trichloroacetic Acid	ppb	24.3	11.2 - 24.3	N/A	N/A	No	
Bromochloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.56	1.12 - 1.56	N/A	N/A	No	
Bromodichloroacetic Acid	ppb	1.77	1.28 - 1.77	N/A	N/A	No	
Manganese	ppb	31.8	31.8	N/A	N/A	No	

EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data for contaminants that are suspected to be present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA).